

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Schenkl *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum* (Vienna and Prague, Tempsky; Leipzig, G. Freytag), which we have already recommended in general terms and in special instances, is moving forward. Among the recent accessions to be noted are the second volume of HOLDER'S *Herodotos*, which completes the edition, and H. J. MÜLLER'S *L. Annaei Senecae Oratorum et Rhetorum Sententiae, Divisiones, Colores*. It will be observed that Müller calls the elder Seneca "Lucius," as Justus Lipsius did after the MSS, whereas all the editors down to Bursian and Kiessling, who left out the praenomen, have called him "Marcus," after the example of Raphael Volaterranus. Since Friedländer's discovery that Seneca the elder was a prime source of the *Gesta Romanorum*, the *Controversiae* of Seneca have gained greatly in interest, and this new edition will attract the attention of a much wider circle of readers than it would have done twenty years ago. Another new book is SCHICHE'S edition of the *Tusculan Quaestions*, and H. NOHL has put forth the fifth volume of his *M. Tulli Ciceronis Orationes Selectae;* and that the series finds wide acceptance is shown by the rapid issue of new editions, some of which lie on our table—WEIDNER'S *Nepos*, PRAMMER'S *Caesar*, ZINGERLE'S *Livy*, SEDLMAYER'S *Ovid*. The American agents are Messrs. B. Westermann & Co.

USENER'S *Altgriechischer Versbau* (Bonn, Max Cohen & Sohn, 1886) continues to attract the attention of scholars, and an elaborate and appreciative review of it by Westphal has appeared in a recent number of the Göttinger Gelehrte Anzeigen (Oct. 1, 1887). It is, as the subtitle declares, an essay in comparative metric, and the subject is handled with the wide reach and the fine touch that make all Usener's work so fascinating. That the heroic hexameter is welded out of two series is not a new doctrine, but a novel aspect was given to the subject by Bergk, whose theory that the hexameter grew out of the juxtaposition of the *ἐνόπλιος* ($\overline{\times} — \cup\cup — \cup\cup —$) and the *παροιμιακός* ($\overline{\times} — \cup\cup — \cup\cup — \overline{\cup}$) has long been familiar to the students of the Poetae Lyrici (Ed. 3, p. 1297, III[4] 655), many of whom had never seen the programme in which the theory was first broached. Of this theory Professor Usener accepts only the latter half, the paroemiacus, which shows itself still as an original element in our existing texts of Homer, one of the great proofs being the neglect of the *F* at the "third trochee" break,—an important point, which figures conspicuously in the first section of Professor Usener's essay. In the second section the composite character of the hexameter is made to throw light on the inscriptional hexameters, the irregularities of which have been set down to lack of skill in the technical handling of an established form, whereas Usener sees in them the survival of an older principle of composition, which, it seems, the musicians of the fifth century B. C. still recognized, as appears from a passage in Arist. Met. N. 6, p. 1093a 26. The third section illustrates

the popular use of the paroemiacus in proverbs and saws—a popularity, by the way, which survives in modern heraldry, in which this *ἀκροτελεύτιον* is very common, as in the legend of the Old Dominion, "En dat Virginia quintam," and that of South Carolina, "Animis opibusque parati." These studies lead up to the main theme—the establishment of the common metrical basis of Aryan verse. The impulse and the direction were given, it is true, long ago by Westphal; and Professor Allen, now of Harvard, in an investigation into the origin of the Homeric verse, published in Kuhn's Zeitschrift for 1879 (p. 556), had reached deductively the same results that Professor Usener's independent research has gained inductively, but while recognizing the fact that an essential find has been anticipated, Professor Usener says only too modestly that the difference in method and aim justifies the present publication. It is impossible just now to follow even in the merest outline Professor Usener's travels through the various regions of Indo-European literature in quest of this common principle of the structure of the verse. Under his guidance the search is one of manifold interest for metrician and non-metrician alike.

The preface of the third edition of JORDAN'S *Sallust* bears date Nov. 6, 1886, only four days before the eminent editor was carried off, but Professor PAUL KRÜGER, who was put in charge of the work after the death of Jordan, postponed the publication until he could make use of Hauler's labors on the fragments and complete the collection by material not yet known to Jordan, so that in this edition (Berlin, Weidmann, 1887) scholars have the most recent results of critical research in this field.

PRELLER'S *Griechische Mythologie* has maintained itself as an indispensable work for all students of antiquity since 1854—a whole generation—and the new edition, which has been intrusted to an eminent specialist, Dr. CARL ROBERT, will give it a further lease of life and usefulness. The bulk of the first part of the first volume in this fourth edition (Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1887) is somewhat increased (428 pp. against 308), as was inevitable in view of the enormous accessions to the literature of the subject, and, so far as our examination goes, every addition has been made in as compact a manner as possible.

The same house publishes Dr. LEOPOLD VON SCHROEDER'S *Griechische Götter und Heroen*, in the first fascicle of which he treats of Aphrodite, Eros, and Hephaistos. v. Schroeder rejects the Semitic origin of Aphrodite and accepts the connexion of the name with *ἀφρο-* "foam." For the much discussed second part he prefers to Leo Meyer's suggestion √dî "shine" the other √dî to be seen in *δίον, δῖνος, δινεῖν*, so that Aphrodite, an IG abhradîtâ or abhradîti, would mean "she that moves, speeds, flies in the cloud," and this "cloud-flitter" is made out to be one of the Apsaras, who are water-nymphs and air-spirits, while Hephaistos, her husband, is one of the Gandharva-centaurs. His reconstructed name is yâbhayishṭha, a superlative which means—we will substitute our modest Greek for von Schroeder's shameless Latin—*φιλοιφότατος*. By the way, von Schroeder's explanation of the lameness of Hephaistos as a remnant of the bestial nature of the Centaur puts in a new light the familiar proverb, *ἄριστα χωλὸς οἰφεῖ*, and it is rather surprising that he did not cite it.

The chief interest of *Nemesius* himself is his supposed anticipation of modern medicine as to the function of the bile and the circulation of the blood. Of this curious treatise there has been preserved a Latin translation in a Codex Bambergensis and also a copy of the same in the library of Prague. At the suggestion of Professor Usener this Latin text has been edited by Professor HOLZINGER of Prague (Leipzig, G. Freytag; Prague, F. Tempsky), and as it is slavish and stupid, it will serve to quicken an appreciation of like blunders in more important documents and to fill out lacunae and eliminate interpolations in the original. The suggestiveness of the translator's hebetude will appear when we mention that he is capable of rendering *χορηγουμένων* by *procedentibus*, *ἐσθῆτος* by *sensibilitate*, and the like.

Dr. HOLDEN has given to the world the *Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books of the Cyropaedeia* (Cambridge, At the University Press, 1887), in continuation of his edition noticed in our last number, and has put the students of Greek history in general and of Plutarch in particular under obligations to him by his edition of *The Life of Nikias*. In both these works he calls attention in a somewhat pungent way to the blunders of his English predecessors. It is indeed high time that a stop be put to the conventional respect with which slipshod work is treated. It is bad enough to be flooded with unnecessary and perfunctory editions of already over-edited school classics, but it rouses special resentment when a less familiar author is positively maltreated, and Dr. Holden has the more right to protest as he spares no pains with his own work. Of course, in his crowded pages slips may be found here and there, and in the Nikias one cannot help noticing the consistent misspelling of so well known a name as Theodor Koc*k*. To beg for *λητουργία* would be asking too much.

We have only space to record the zigzag progress towards completion of the standard *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, edited by IWAN MÜLLER (Nördlingen, C. H. Beck). Since our last notice the eighth and ninth half-volumes have appeared, and the eleventh is on the point of publication, thus preceding the tenth half-volume, the issue of which has been delayed by the change in the department of Roman Topography due to the sudden death of Professor Jordan. The eighth half-volume and the ninth are continuous, and embrace:

A. *Einleitung: Abriss der Geschichte der vorderasiatischen Kulturvölker u. Aegyptens bis auf die Zeit der Perserkriege von* FRITZ HOMMEL.

B. *Geographie u. Geschichte des griechischen Altertums.* 1. *Hellenische Landeskunde und Topographie von* H. G. LOLLING. 2. *Grundzüge der politischen Geschichte Griechenlands von* ROBERT PÖHLMANN.

C. *Geographie und Geschichte des römischen Alterthums.* 1. *Geographie von Italien u. den römischen Provinzen von* JULIUS JUNG. 2. *Abriss der römischen Geschichte von* BENEDICTUS NIESE.

The *History of Greek Literature*, by Professor CHRIST, is finished and will be published before long. The publishers decline to furnish single sections of the different volumes, or even single half-volumes, but the volumes may be had singly—of which I, II, IV are now complete.